NATIONAL GUARDIAN
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IS THIS OUR ENEMY?

"Once the destiny of China is in the hands of the people, the Chinese people will see a China rising like the sun from the East and shining on the earth with its brilliant rays and see her heal the scars of war, and build up a new, strong and prosperous People's Republic of China which will be true to its name." —MAO TSE-TUNG, June 19, 1949

A photograph from the New China

Dear Mr. President:

YOUR MESSAGE on the State of the union, your Economic Message to the Congress, and your Budget Message paint a picture of sacrifice, despair and death.

You would draft our 18-year old sons, lower our standard of living by 25% and subject our people to all the rigors of war and the abandonment of our civil rights and liberties. In the end, if history is a guide, we shall be involved in a total war no one can win and which may well destroy us.

To carry out this program you propose to exact from us 140 billion dollars in the next two years, or an average of $4,000 per family. According to official government figures, this is more than the entire annual income of three-fourths of our families. You have dropped even a pretense of meeting the pressing needs of our own people for housing, medical care, higher wages, education, old age and other social security benefits. In order to obtain the vote of southern reactionaries in Congress for your foreign policy you have dropped the fight for equal rights for the Negro people. You have brought the leaders of Big Business into Washington to direct our lives and our economy and to protest and increase their profits.

MR. PRESIDENT, your foreign policy is a complete failure, and that of Mr. Taft and Mr. Hoover likewise offers no hope for peace. By the continuation of hostilities in Korea we are losing all of our friends in Asia and are losing the respect and support of Europe.

All of this can and must be avoided. We urge that you stop the dreadful loss of life and limb in Korea by bringing our troops home; negotiate a peaceful settlement with China; instruct our representatives in the UN to vote for the immediate admission of New China to the UN; agree to the proposed conference of Foreign Ministers of France, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the U.S., and at that meeting request a disarmament conference to be called within 60 days. The proposals to rearm Germany and Japan must be halted immediately.

THIS COUNTRY'S vast economic strength must be used to serve all our people and to meet our economic

obligations to the rest of the world. If we devote ourselves to peace the billions you propose for war and preparation for war could be channeled into productive use which in a few short years would double the wages of American workers, give economic security to all our farmers, eliminate poverty and provide for the health and well-being of all our people.

This is the American challenge. A world insisting on peace will accept no other answer:

Respectfully,
Elmer A. Benson,
Chairman, Progressive Party
C. B. Baldwin, Secretary

Have you renewed?
See Page 2

'. . . but first find my son . . .'

Special to the GUARDIAN

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

RADIO STATION KLPR is a small (1,000-watt) independent station catering to the southern half of this city. It broadcasts mostly hill-billy music, news and religious messages. No one knew there were listeners outside the community until last week when newscaster Mike King asked a question and called for answers. The question was:

"Should U.S. troops be withdrawn from Korea now?'

Next day there were 14 replies. Remarkable—because the news department had never before got any mail to speak of. Then the next mail came: 90 replies; and the next: over 100.

PLAIN SPEAKING: King said he'd give a box-score in a five-minute broadcast the next Tuesday. The mail avalanche continued. The time was raised to 15 minutes. On Tuesday a weary, unshaven King sat down at the microphone. He said he had spent the previous afternoon and most of the night reading and summarizing 316 replies from all over the state. Of the 316, four advocated staying in Korea. A minister commented acidly:

> We would have a lot nicer nose if we would keep it out of other people's business.

Another listener wrote:

> We had as much business in Korea as a bandit would have to come to your house and kill the family, load up your possessions and haul them off.

A heartsick mother said:

> Get them out, but first find my son who has been missing in action since Nov. 1.

NO BUSINESS: One listener suggested that everybody who had anything to do with sending U.S. troops to Korea should be tried for murder. Many thought Truman should be impeached. The most common expression was: "We had no business over

there in the first place."

At last count, of 400 tabulated replies, 394 were in favor of getting out of Korea. King said:

> "This has been an enlightening, a sobering and often a heart-breaking experience. I was impressed by the feeling of pent-up emotion. As one writer put it: 'Thank God I have a chance to say what I think about this at last!' There was an attitude almost of shock . . . as though a game nobody had paid much attention to had become very dangerous indeed."

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Peace is the news

THE word PEACE is out of quotation marks and in every community in America men, women and children in all walks of life are talking about it, praying, plugging and picketing for it.

The more the peace news from all over the country snowballs, the more heart it puts into those most exposed in the fight. To maintain and extend our nation-wide coverage, the GUARDIAN asks all readers to clip and send in peace news items from their local papers.

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the progressive newsweekly

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THE MAIL BAG

Bless you all

MATTAPAN, MASS.
A recent letter from a Chinese friend in Shanghai tells me how happy and encouraged they are that the GUARDIAN lives on. They appreciate it very much.
James C. Callaghan

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
$2 postal note enclosed for 1951 sub. You are doing a marvelous work. The GUARDIAN has more power than, perhaps, you realize—and more power to you!
George A. Mount

SEATTLE, WASH.
The other $1 is a donation. I got it from my milk man who finds my GUARDIAN in the milk box every week and enjoys it, but who is afraid to subscribe himself, conditions being what they are!
Barbara M. Crane

ENFIELD, CONN.
I am enclosing a money order for $4 to cover two subscriptions for our paper—one for me, and one to forward to my Chinese friends.
Eslanda Goode Robeson

NEWARK, N. J.
I am enclosing $2 for renewal. My New Year resolution: Send one dollar every month for the GUARDIAN, beginning now.
David Green

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Enclose $2 for renewal — wish I could send more but "equality of sacrifice" has got me. I can't possibly see any relief in the future unless I could get Truman, Dulles, MacArthur, et al, to subscribe; or, better yet, give them their walking papers. . . .
Frank Svoboda

TORRINGTON, CONN.
Very happy I am to give a 1951 dollar ($2), a small price indeed for a voice of conscience and humanity and hope these days. The Mail Bag alone is worth the price.
I mail my copies to families whose sons are being inducted or have finished some phase of their military training as reported in the local daily gossip sheet.
W. A.

BRONX, N. Y.
Enclosed find check for $4 to cover two-years' subscription to your most inspiring paper. When I finish reading the GUARDIAN I pass it on to my friends and calm their fears.
Eva Weissman

"The most healthy"

CHICAGO, ILL.
I would like to thank the readers of the GUARDIAN for supporting my ad [Progressive Union Painters, p. 8]. I have ads in three other newspapers but my working experience with the GUARDIAN readers has been the most healthy and the most enjoyable of them all. In many instances readers of the other newspapers ask such questions as whether we are white or colored. And in some instances work has been canceled when finding that we are Negro. But not one single GUARDIAN reader has stopped to ask our race affiliation. Upon seeing that we are Negroes, they express keen humane interest as to our work and as to our progressive activities. Our work has met the complete satisfaction of all concerned.
I am enclosing $2 for the renewal of my subscription [and a year's contract. Ed.]
Luther H. Talley

Max Werner's loss

NEEDHAM, MASS.
I couldn't believe Max Werner died. I can't describe the tremendous feeling of loss that came over me. He is one man we need out of so many whose loss would be unnoticed.
Jean Valdina

"Something stinks"

ROCKLEDGE, FLA.
On my trip to Florida from N.Y. I was surprised to learn all the way down that people I spoke to are violently opposed to war—our whole foreign program, Truman if he ran for dog catcher couldn't get elected. The people seem to sense that something stinks in the U.S.A. They seem to sense an evolution is happening all over the globe. They seem to sense the change will come in spite of the efforts of the beneficiaries of greed.
J. B.

Catholics and Vatican

DANVILLE, ILL.
Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. S. Schieber, for identifying yourselves as Catholics who apparently do not agree with the policy of the Vatican any more than the rest of us agree with the policy of the present Administration.

But M. Barna's viewpoint and more like his must be broadcast. The tendency to not tread on Catholic toes must be stopped.

When the Catholics themselves—granted they may be few but they are loud in their protestations—are willing to substitute logic for rank hysteria, then let's do away with the "anti-Catholic" talk.
L. G.

Church into State?

BRONX, N. Y.
I agree with M. Barna that the Church has now become the State, and the Catholic clergy in particular are paving the way for the complete abolition of the Bill of Rights and the Constitution.
It is high time to take whatever legal steps still remain, to regain our rights as Americans. Here is $5 to help keep the GUARDIAN alive so that more and more of our fellow citizens can be warned of the danger to their liberties.
L. N.

BALTIMORE, MD.
We Catholics have been praying for the conversion of Russia and if Russia ever were an atheist land then our prayers have been answered as the following excerpts from the N.Y. Times, Oct. 11, shows:
"A number of Moscow's churches have been thoroughly renovated inside and out. The newly gilded church domes add a touch of glitter to Moscow's sky line. The interior of the famous Novo-Divichye convent, one of Russia's oldest religious institutions, has been painstakingly repaired. The large Sokolniki Church now sparkles like a jewel box, its new roof spattered with mirrors and decorative gold stars."
Lewis Bayard Robinson

Potatoes in Prague

REGO PARK, N.Y.
I just read the article about the Wheelers in Prague. You refer to one pound of potatoes for 33 cents American. You must mean 10 pounds.
Ed Emmerich

Right. The typographer slipped an extra "3" in and we slipped over it. Ed.

Daily Worker, London

"We must get China declared the Aggressor—after all, it's them or us!"

Marc for President

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.
A small group in this conservative town considers it high time that our country should have a National American Labor Party, and we know of no one to compare with Marcantonio as Presidential candidate in 1952.
"An honest man is always a majority" and we have one in Vito Marcantonio. His has been "the one clear voice in Congress" for 12 years. His consistent record of struggle for the people's cause has endeared him to the oppressed and exploited in Harlem and won him faith and renown throughout our country.
F. W. R.

A left-wing party

PASCAGOULA, MISS.
I am fully confident that a powerful left-wing party can be built up in short order as the fields are now ripe for harvesting. If built upon sound foundations and something attractive to the people there is no question it would sweep the country in a few years and have the opposition, the enemies of peace, progress and freedom trembling in their boots. If such party is not organized in short order we might as well close shop and turn the land over to the fascist gangsters, or else be subjects in the concentration camp.
Its platform should be brief and to the point, and not the vast conglomeration of matter we find in the present Progressive Party's platform. It should be something that would also appeal to American youth;—that would create a vast youth movement in America and start them on the march for freedom and abundance.
H. A. Kruse

3 points for voters

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Analysis of the last two elections boils down thus: they were a triumph of "lesser-evil" voting. If you agree with this, why not make a sustained effort to convince your readers as a step toward convincing the general public of:
1. The fallacy of "lesser-evil" voting.
2. The value of a larger PP vote even if their candidates are defeated; that is, the value of a genuine protest vote.
3. Judge a candidate first by his party.
C. Paxton Sr.

A night in Paris

PARIS, FRANCE
Although I am only a foreigner here (being French) it might interest you to know the kind of atmosphere into which I strayed in an "American New Year's Eve affair in Paris."
Chief characters: Hygienic but daring bridge-playing-type matron from mid-west, intent on kissing everyone at midnight; a few "artistic" young men whose fathers have bank accounts in Kentucky or somewhere, with their females (better washed though less artistic); a few nondescript French citizens in the picture-gallery trade.
Favorite topic: war and how to spend it safely. I asked: "Why is war so obviously and necessarily at hand?" To one couple, leaving shortly for a foxhole in Uruguay, I ventured the question: "Isn't Uruguay part of the American continent and eventually subject to atomic radiations?" The answer: "Yes, but that would be later on." A young thing with a Southern drawl and a tendency to say "nigrah" had a Pacific island picked out.
Anyway, the slogan was: "I hate war, and so do we all, but let the Europeans fight it." Perhaps we Europeans are after all just a species of nigrah. Well, we're so backward that we feel like peace.
A. M. Hertz

REPORT TO READERS

It's cleanup week for the 1-51's

A SIGHT FOR SORE EYES and a joy to behold—that's what our subscription renewal has been for the last two weeks, in response to our New Year's letter to subscribers.

From all corners of the country, big towns and RFD routes as well, the mailman has been toting in between 400 and 500 renewals a day—each at $2 and every fourth or fifth containing a little something extra (one gentleman and scholar and judge of good news earmarked $5.86 extra for a fifth of Scotch: "I've always wanted to buy the Guardian staff a drink," he said.)

The total to date is nearing 10% of our whole subscription readership—which is some kind of a record in direct-mail annals even with the advantage of a weekly column like this to beguile and bedevil you into answering your mail.

NOW, here goes with this week's bedevilment.

That 10% figure above is based on our whole subscription list—many hundreds of whom have renewed now even though their subs don't expire until midyear or later.

But we still have quite a few thousand readers whose address-plates bear the imprint "1-51" or even "12-50" or earlier, indicating that their subs are already due or overdue for renewal. (Take a quick look at p. 8 right now, and see what yours says.)

Yes, we have pleaded for a wholesale renewal of all hands right now, no matter when your expiration comes due, because we need the money now to get rolling for '51. But in the next week, while it's still January, let's clean up all those 1-51's and previous.

IF you looked back to p. 8 and it says "1-51," "12-50" or some such present or past expiration date, please take these paragraphs as special bedevilment for you.

You've still got that postage-paid return envelope of ours somewhere among your January bills and belated New Year's cards. Nobody throws things like that out this early.

DIG it out, dig down $2 worth—and speed it back to us today.

Or, if you can't lay your hands on it, lay out a 3c stamp of your own (it's going up to 4c soon, the Administration says) and mail your renewal on the coupon below, left.

If you've already renewed at the $2 rate and your address-plate date has not been changed yet, don't let it lather you; 7,500 pieces of mail in two weeks takes a while to catch up with.

And we don't mind in the least having work like this pile up on us, any more than we mind ending a sentence like the foregoing with a preposition once in a awhile.

So, please write (as the co-ed counseled her pa) even if it's only a check.

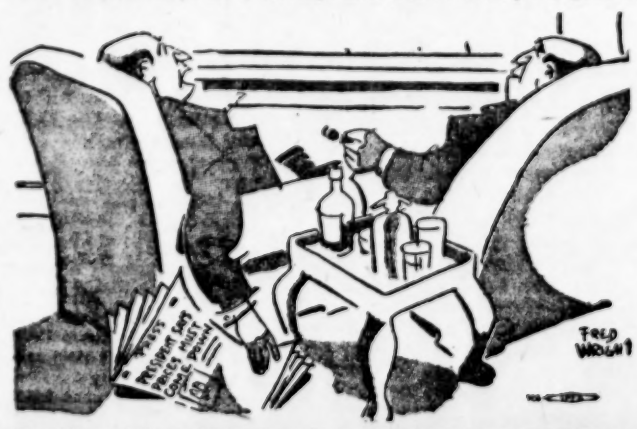
—THE EDITORS

WHAT YOU PAY FOR WAR

IN 1944 OPA set these prices:

Coffee (1 lb. jar)	38c
Tomato Soup (11 oz.)	10c
Crisco (1 lb.)	26c
Pillsbury flour (3½ lb.)	32c

In 1951 prices, "voluntarily controlled," go up so fast they can't be tabulated in a weekly. But check with your grocer.



"In the spirit of Voluntary Price Control, I'm reducing my next price increase by 10%."

Keep the Peace Paper rolling!

Send your Guardian

Renewal Off Today

Here's MY $2 now. Extend my present subscription for a full year when my expiration date rolls around. No need to send me a renewal notice in 1951.

(Please PRINT—Include Zone)

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

$2 enclosed ☐

$..... contribution

NATIONAL GUARDIAN 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y

WAR & PEACE

U.S. steamroller stalled in UN

IT took China four days to reply to UN's request for "comments and observations" on its proposals for a Korean cease-fire and talks on a Far East settlement. Instead of a cease-fire before any talks began, Peking proposed to negotiate cease-fire terms; its terms were "agreement to withdraw all foreign troops from Korea, settlement of Korean domestic affairs by the Korean people themselves," and inclusion on the conference agenda of U.S. withdrawal from Formosa. (Earlier Peking had demanded actual withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea and Formosa as a condition for negotiation).

Peking proposed a seven-power conference of China, Russia, India, Egypt, Britain, France and the U.S. (following the original suggestion of the 12 mediating nations in UN) to meet in China. It demanded that its position in UN be recognized with the opening of the conference; asked if the "international agreements" referred to in the proposals meant Cairo and Potsdam.

Washington promptly called China's reply "a complete rejection." But India's Sir Benegal Rau more accurately described it as

> ". . . partly acceptance, partly non-acceptance, partly a request for elucidation, and partly a set of counter-proposals."

Front, Brussels

"Hey, where are our 'friends'?"

WASHINGTON BLITZ: Many UN delegates saw this as the normal method of diplomacy—proposal, counter-proposal, negotiation towards reaching agreement. China's answer, they said, could be construed as a rejection only if the UN proposals were an ultimatum.

Secy. Acheson denounced the Chinese reply, said United Press, "on the basis of news reports of Peking's move, without waiting for official notification" or even to read the text. Behind Washington's attempted blitz in the UN to label China an aggressor, and the abrupt U.S. announcement it would do as it pleased about China's island Taiwan (Formosa), lies a U.S. diplomatic defeat which mechanical UN voting majorities cannot conceal.

The "set of principles" sent to Peking Jan. 13 had come out of the efforts of 12 Asian and Arab nations and the British Commonwealth, which blocked a Washington-sponsored resolution calling on China to get out of Korea. The U.S. voted for these proposals, Acheson assured angry congressmen who shouted "appeasement!", on "the near-certainty that China would reject" and that in that case "the wavering powers in the UN can be lined up quicker."

HOPED FOR A "NO": Frankly aiming not for genuine negotiation but to isolate China, Washington acted during the waiting period to undermine the UN move. Army Chief of Staff Collins in Korea announced unconditionally that the U.S. would "stay in Korea and fight." David Lawrence wrote in the N.Y. **Herald Tribune** that U.S. support of the UN's cease-fire move was decided without "the consent of the joint chiefs [of staff]," adding:

> Many influential persons in Washington are hoping the cease-fire proposal will be turned down but they fear it will not be. . . . Trouble is then seen ahead for our rearmament program in Congress.

Acheson proclaimed the U.S. move entailed no change in policy, did not commit the U.S. to support China's admission to UN or its claim to Formosa—knowing that these were the very issues on which China will not bargain. China, as Poland's Katz-Suchy pointed out to the UN Political Committee,

> ". . . will not bargain over Taiwan just as the U.S. government would not bargain over Texas or New Mexico. . . . [China] has made it clear that membership in the UN is no bargaining point either, just as no delegation here would be prepared to bargain in connection with his own membership."

INDIA UNBLITZED: Led by Sen. Taft and former Secy. of State Byrnes (now Governor of South Carolina), a chorus of U.S. voices demanding virtual war on China swelled. Acheson, making a unilateral interpretation of the UN peace move, promised that after the cease-fire would come "arrangements to insure UN objectives in Korea" (one is defined as keeping Syngman Rhee in power) and "withdrawal of all foreign troops by stages," and finally—if ever—the conference with China on Far East problems.

But after China's reply which Washington found "unacceptable" came in, India continued to insist that the Peking counter-proposals "do afford room for further discussion and negotiation." Rau called "disastrous" Washington's determination to have UN brand China an aggressor, indicated China's intervention in Korea is "the result, not of a desire for expansion of Chinese territory or influence but of a fear for China's own territorial integrity."

And in a significant speech virtually unmentioned in the U.S. press, Poland's Katz-Suchy said:

> "I believe the reply of Mr. Austin points out one of the great difficulties which will have to be overcome by the Committee: to force the U.S. to recognize China as a power on equal terms and not as they used to regard China. For certain U.S. politicians and senators, China is a good prey for business and investments, and the Chinese may be good laundry men, rickshaw coolies, and maybe sometimes Kuomintang representatives at the UN. But to speak to them on an equal footing, never!"

THE STEAM-ROLLER: For two days Washington worked to win support for its proposed anti-China resolution. Only the total satellites—Latin America, Greece, the Philippines, Turkey—responded. England, France, Australia urged caution; the two former refused to act as co-sponsors. Indonesia, Iraq, Egypt were more openly opposed.

Suddenly on Friday the U.S. steamroller went into action. In Washington the House of Representatives by voice vote and "with advance knowledge of President Truman and the State Dept" (N.Y. **Times**) passed a resolution demanding the UN condemn China as an aggressor. The State Dept. ordered its UN delegation to introduce the resolution at once without co-sponsors.

Chief delegate Austin did so next day. The resolution, slightly watered down in an attempt to win support, finds China guilty of aggression in Korea and demands the Collective Measures Committee (14-nation body set up under the Acheson Plan to take over some Security Council functions) propose further action. It would block China's admission to the UN, strengthen Chiang Kai-shek, keep Formosa in U.S. hands, end possibility of further negotiations, possibly provoke war on China.

Sepilki, Warsaw

THE OBSTINATE 12: The U.S. resolution spurred renewed Asian-Arab efforts for peace negotiations.

Washington was evidently worried by the growing solidity of the Asian-Arab bloc and the open reluctance of its Western allies. But it announced Sunday that while it had agreed "to discuss the question of Formosa," it insisted that this question be handled only "in a way completely consistent with our national interest and security." It would not talk about Formosa at all without the participation of Chiang-Kai-shek, whose status is that of a rebel to all countries which have recognized Peking.

The statement made by deputy U.S. delegate Ernest Gross said Washington would continue to oppose China's membership in UN and that the UN cease-fire proposal had provided for the withdrawal of North Korean forces above the 38th Parallel (again a unilateral U.S. interpretation: actually it envisaged Korea united on terms to be agreed on by the proposed conference.) Gross told UP that the U.S. would press for prompt punitive economic and diplomatic sanctions. He predicted passage of the U.S. resolution by a large majority.

DOOR STAYS OPEN: The statement marked the end of Washington's pretense of basing its policy on UN. With its UN "leadership" crumbling, it was now telling the world it would do what it liked, whatever UN decided. Though it might immediately block the Asian-Arab peace efforts, in the long run such naked power politics seemed certain to boomerang.

On Monday India's Rau told the Political Committee the Indian ambassador in Peking had asked for clarification of the original Chinese proposal.

THE ANSWER: Peking replied that a limited cease-fire, hitherto a sticking point, could be arranged at the first session of the proposed seven-power commission, after which it could negotiate the end of fighting in Korea, its internal security and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Formosa in accordance with the Potsdam and Cairo treaties.

The new Peking note emphasized again, however, that China's UN seat must be assured.

Rau said the Arab and Asian nations had met that morning and wanted time to meet again and consult their home governments. He asked for a 48-hour adjournment.

•

Moscow, replying to British and French notes of Jan. 5 which blamed Russia for threatening the peace, told the two governments that they were violating their treaties of friendship with Russia in proceeding with German rearmament. The note termed the Atlantic Pact an anti-Soviet military alliance whose aggressive aims were not concealed by talk of "defense."

Truman harnesses all America to war machine

By John B. Stone
Guardian staff correspondent

WASHINGTON

THE ADMINISTRATION will show none of the affectionate regard for manpower which it seems to have for record high prices and profits. This became clear last week when President Truman issued his National Manpower Mobilization Policy memorandum, after consulting with the National Security Council, Treasury Secy. Snyder, Labor Secy. Tobin and Defense Mobilization Director Charles E. ("I hate the word controls") Wilson.

With his standard genuflection to liberal ideas, the President said each person should find the work that will help mobilization most. But his memorandum followed that up with:

> Government manpower controls will be used when and to the extent needed to assure successful execution of the mobilization program.

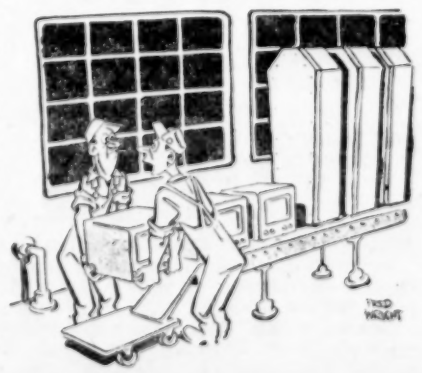
He outlined these controls in terms which made it clear that no one old enough to work will have anything to say about whether he can take, quit or change a job.

HOLLOW-SOUNDING WORDS: Americans for Democratic Action leaped in with praise for a clause which it regarded as evidence that Mr. Truman was really slipping in an FEPC in the guise of mobilization orders. Enumerating possible controls the President listed

> . . . enforcing adherence to utilization standards, including full use of women, handicapped workers and minority groups.

What the ADA forgot to mention: (1) The President would have to submit such a program to a Southern-dominated Congress in which Graham A. Barden (D-N.C.) is chairman of the House Labor Committee. This committee could bottle up the proposal for months. (2) The super-boss of manpower and all mobilization is the same Wilson who, as head of General Electric, was notoriously unfond of Negroes. This lack of affection was demonstrated in mass layoffs and refusal to hire.

COMMODITIES FOR WAR: Because the current partial mobilization is only the first step in total war mobilization, the President approved deferments for workers with irreplaceable skills and those in critical industries (the manufacture of instruments of mass destruction); and for about 75,000 students to continue in technical studies. There was no contradiction of Secy. Marshall's demand for drafting 18-year-olds without strings attached as to their use. The whole policy showed that the Administration considered manpower as a commodity of war, not as human beings.



"I heard that we're shifting to war production. . . ."

Secy. Tobin let the cat out of the bag before the Senate Preparedness Committee. He said that because of the shortage of persons of working and fighting age, **we cannot put more than 12,000,000 men in the armed forces even in total mobilization.**

That figure is about the peak of our armed strength in 1945. The population has grown since, but mostly in youngsters under 14 and oldsters over 65. The low birth-rate during the depression cut the proportion of older children and younger men and women.

PEOPLE, YES — PRICES, NO: If Wilson persists in creating the "overwhelmingly strongest" armed force in the world, he's going to have to get tough with the workers because, as Tobin said:

> "Expansion of the armed forces beyond 12,000,000 might require practically a man-for-man reduction in the labor force."

Cutting through the polite language, the manpower policy looks suspiciously like the labor draft envisioned by the National Security Resources Board blueprint for mobilization (exposed by the GUARDIAN more than a year ago).

That blueprint called for absolute price controls. The President has had the power since Sept. 1, under the Defense Production Act, to set up price-control machinery. Yet the reason given for failure to control runaway prices is that there's no staff to enforce controls.

So Mr. Truman's unkind critics are forced to wonder whether he isn't fonder of high prices and profits than he is of manpower—even if the latter is a scarce commodity in the "national emergency."

PEACE

Anti-war demands flood press & radio

A SMALL-TOWN newspaper in Oregon put this story on its first page last week:

> Radio station KGAL at Lebanon requested listeners to phone the studio after newscaster Gorden Allen wanted to know the answer to this question: "Do you favor the return of American troops from Korea, or should we leave them over there?" The 30-minute-long period saw 136 calls made to the station from all over western Oregon. Of the total, 135 stated vociferously their demand for return of troops. (See also Oklahoma story p. 1).

Whenever people had a chance to express themselves, they were for peace. They flooded their newspapers with letters, swamped the switchboards of radio stations which asked their opinion, deluged congressmen with protests at the draft of 18-year-olds, crowded churches to pray for peace. A survey of more than 55 colleges showed a collapse of student morale; one educator said: "There's a bitterness among students I wish we could overcome." The FBI reported it was receiving 2,000 cases of draft evasion every month.

Peacemaker, U.S.A.

"WORLD READY TO MOVE": The conservative revolt against Truman's war policy was growing, too. Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel Corp. (sixth largest), came home from a tour of England to demand that the U.S. recognize China and meet its terms on Korea and Formosa. He said:

> "I did not find a single person who believed that Russia would participate in war now or for some years to come—if ever. . . . We certainly must realize that we cannot eliminate communism by war. . . I am convinced that if the situation in the East is settled amicably . . . the world is ready to move forward into a period of great development."

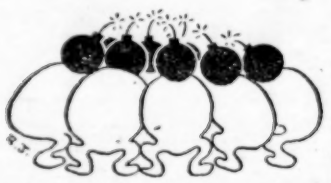
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, former president of the Zionist Organization of America and long closely associated with Republican leaders, called for a "re-examination of our foreign policy which has been going from bad to worse ever since Pres. Truman on his own responsibility announced the so-called Truman Doctrine." He condemned the Korean adventure, asked honest negotiations with the Soviet Union.

"WHILE THEY LIVE": Herbert Pell, former member of Congress and N.Y. state chairman of the Democratic Party who served as Minister to Portugal, wrote in a long letter to the N.Y. **Times:**

> I am for peace. I am for minding our own business. I am particularly opposed to a policy which boils down to an effort to impose American ideas and customs on other nations. . . .Today, does any sane person believe that a conflict with Russia will mean anything but mutual destruction and ruin? . . . I do not know how it is in Russia, but in the U.S. today every person who dares to express the obvious fact that compromise is better than the best conceivable result of any possible war . . . finds himself attacked and stabbed on all sides by men sitting safely in public offices, who know very well that come what may they will be safe from any enemy. . . . Why not negotiate now, while the young men are still alive?

In Texas Atty. Gen. Price Daniel told 300 diners at the annual Chamber of Commerce banquet that the job for all was to work for peace. In Chicago Austin M. Fisher of Fisher & Rudge, Inc., a consulting firm to big business, told an audience of employers:

> "We have heard a great deal about this next calculated war but very little about the chances for a calculated peace. We are on the verge of spending billions on the hydrogen bomb; but much less on research and investigation to determine what chances there might be for that calculated peace."



"GOOD LORD, DELIVER US": In Cleveland James F. Lincoln, president of the Lincoln Electric Co., set off a chain reaction when he had published some time ago a letter in the Cleveland **Press**; in more than 500 responses, there was but one dissent to a peace program he proposed around the following points:

> First, admit that we are the aggressors and that we have no business invading Korea or any other country. Second, bring back our army to America. Third, pay for the damage that we have done in Korea.

The general board of the Natl. Council of Churches of Christ adopted a resolution asserting that war is not inevitable and urging "negotiations without appeasement with governments both in and out of the UN. . . ." The 64th annual World Day of Prayer to be observed Feb. 9 will have as its text the goal of peace. Ninety-two nations in the world, and 17,000 communities in the U.S. will participate in the observance.

In Bridgeport, Conn., Rev. William H. Alderson, pastor of the First Methodist church, offered up a special prayer at Sunday services for President Truman. He pleaded that divine strength be granted the chief executive, but said:

> "Deliver us from the danger to our world of a short-tempered man with an atom bomb in his hands. . . . Teach him how to control himself. . . ."

USSR welcomes students, scientists

IN November delegates from 72 countries to the Second World Peace Congress at Warsaw agreed on a peace program of 12 major points. One of the points was:

> "An appeal to all nations to restore normal cultural and trade relations throughout the world."

Last week GUARDIAN's Ralph Parker reported from Moscow on steps being taken in the U.S.S.R. to act on the Warsaw appeal:

- In two public addresses in Paris, Prof. Nesmeanov, rector of Moscow University, said the university would welcome French students and research students and would send Soviet students to Paris in exchange.
- The U.S.S.R. replied affirmatively to enquiries from the Intl. Union of Astronomy as to whether it would be host to the IUA's 1951 congress and would permit members to attend without discrimination. (The IUA had previously received a negative reply to the second question from the U.S.)

NEW YORK

Dewey sets stage for big rent steal

McGOLDRICK DENIES 15% RENT RISE IDEA
N.Y. **Times**, Nov. 10, 1950

McGOLDRICK OFFERS PLAN ALLOWING RISE IN RENTS UP TO 15%
N.Y. **Times**, Jan. 16, 1951

IN November Paul Ross, ALP candidate for mayor, charged that N.Y. State Rent Commissioner Joseph D. McGoldrick, "in consultation with real estate interests," was preparing new rent regulations that would mean "widespread 15% rent increases." He called it a "Dewey-McGoldrick rent steal."

McGoldrick answered: "That is a deliberate lie. We have no thought of a 15% increase."

On Jan. 15 McGoldrick recommended changes which, according to the **Times**, "would enable many landlords to get rent increases up to 15%." The rent boosts might affect 50% of New York City's tenants, especially those paying between $30 and $50 a month.

LANDLORDS' BILL: Under the proposed changes, landlords would get the increase:

- If they showed less than a "fair return," estimated at 4% of assessed valuation. The landlord, however, could make an additional 2% and charge it to operating costs.
- If they persuaded tenants to sign a "voluntary" agreement.
- For any "improvement" or added service.
- If the number of subtenants were increased, not counting the tenants' children.
- If the present rent differs from that of a "comparable space" due to some "unusual circumstance."
- In the case of hotels, cooperatives or buildings housing four families or less where operating costs have increased since 1942-1943.

OUT OF WHOSE POCKET? Where the landlord could show an "out-of-pocket" loss, the increase could be higher.

Evictions would be easier. For the first time a landlord could evict if he wanted to remodel for any reason—including increasing the number of his tenants. Owners of one- or two-family houses could evict without showing any "compelling necessity."

The stage was set for the Republican-controlled legislature to let the rent changes go through. If, while deploring the changes, legislators take no action before Feb. 15, the revisions will take effect March 1.

A bill for genuine rent control was introduced by State Sen William J. Bianchi (R-ALP) who was seated over protests of many legislators. (He had defied the Republicans, endorsed Marcantonio and won election with ALP support.) The bill has been referred to the Senate Finance Committee where many fear it may die.

ALP LEADS PROTEST: Democrats and Republicans alike were prodded by ALP action into disclaimers of respo

bility. To protest the increase 500 delegates from the N.Y. Tenants' Welfare and Consumer Council, trade unions and the ALP went to Albany. Vito Marcantonio said Democrats and Re-

The choice for America: War a

Last week was a time for inventory. The nation's strength was being measured, its manpower counted, the take in taxes carefully predicted. But there were two sets of accountants at work. Each took the measure of America's strength and proposed a program geared to America's tremendous potential. (Since the end of the World War II U.S. production has increased 60%, and that without even the beginnings of atomic technique in industry). But each program posed a different objective.

The President end to build a gig posed a tentative money than the Pr enough hospitals, centers, dams, po fear for the healt old age. The progr ernment that plan

WAR BUDGET

PRESIDENT TRUMAN proposed to spend $71,600,000,000 a year. Of that sum $50,200,000,000 would go directly for armaments. That proportion might well be increased before the year is out, his advisers indicated. He promised in return the mightiest army, navy and air force the world had ever seen.

The war items were detailed: $41,400,000,000 for direct military appropriations, (possibly to be increased); $7,500,000,000 for military aid to Atlantic Pact allies.

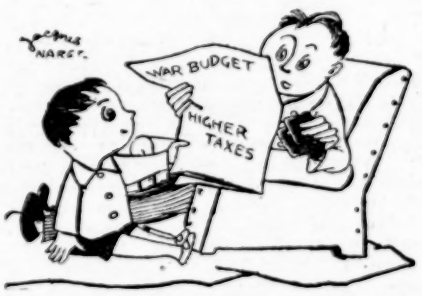
Atomic production is down for $1,200,000,000. The President left no doubt that most of the money would go to make atomic bombs.

Government agencies are to be dispersed, made ready for attack at a cost of $164,000,000.

"Expanding defense production" is to cost $1,100,000,000. The entire sum would be handed to big business to persuade it into full war production.

MINOR ITEMS: Compared with war, all other proposed items were minor. Here is a sampling of them:

For health: a special ¼ of 1% payroll tax to make a stab at health insurance. Health education and housing com-



Action, Paris

"What's war budget mean, pop?" "It means they've declared war on our budget."

bined come to $1,800,000,000—less than 4% of the arms appropriation.

For industrial expansion, roads, farm relief, flood control, power development: $4,100,000,000. Much of that, it was indicated, would go in direct subsidy to firms producing war goods.

A GI bill for veterans was out because, the President said, "before many years, nearly all the population may be veterans or dependents of veterans."

WHO PAYS: Where is it all to come from? According to Truman's budget 35% will come from individual income taxes, 11% from sales taxes and 23% from new, still unspecified taxes (the White House and all Congressional parties agree) will fall most heavily upon the middle and low income groups.

Only 27% is to come from corporation taxes.

Defense Mobilization Director Charles Wilson has predicted that the mobilization program will cost every man, woman and child in the U.S. $1,000 in two years, in taxes alone (not reckoning price rises, still far from controlled).

YOU SEEN PG. 2 **?**

and sacrifice or peace and plenty

nt in his budget called for sacrifice without igantic war machine. The Progressive Party ve budget, a ten-year plan requiring less President's but blueprinting an America with , schools, houses, roads, theatres, community ower. It envisions Americans who need not lth of their children or the security of their gram has two prerequisites: peace and a gov- ns for peace.

PEACE BUDGET

THE Progressive Party sketched the bare outlines of what the U.S. could do in ten years' time, spending less than mobilization would cost, planning in and for peace:

Social security

For each of the 10,000,000 Americans over 65, $150 a month, payable without a test for poverty, without payroll deductions. (Administration costs are included in all budget items.)

. . . $18,000,000,000 a year

For each of the 2,000,000 unemployed (calculated as a peacetime normal, though under this program these would number far less), $50 a week.

. . . $2,600,000,000 a year.

For public medical insurance

. . . $3,700,000,000 a year.

For the 900,000 hospital beds now needed desperately, to be supplied within five years

. . . $1,000,000,000 a year.

For adequate child care, federal payments of $10 a month for each child under 16

. . . $2,400,000,000 a year.

For insurance against disability, permanent or temporary, with benefits of $50 a week

. . . $2,800,000,000 a year.

For maternity care in addition to hospitalization and medical insurance, $50 a week for six weeks before birth and six weeks after. (There are 1,500,000 births a year) costing $900,000,000 a y

TOTAL SOCIAL SECURITY COSTS

. . . $31,400,000,000 a year.

Housing

For 20,000,000 urgently-needed housing units, to be built in 10 years, half public, half private

. . . $1,000,000,000 a year.

Education

For federal aid to schools, assuring a 50% increase in teachers' salaries

. . . $2,500,000,000 a year.

For new school building

$1,500,000,000 a year.

For miscellaneous education needs, including scholarships

. . . $500,000,000 a year.

TOTAL EDUCATION BUDGET

. . . $4,500,000,000 a year

Community Building

For theatres, opera houses and auditoriums, where free speech is forever guaranteed in each of the 2,500 towns of 2,500 population and over, for five years

. . . $5,000,000,000 a year.

For a federal arts program

. . . $500,000,000 a year.

Farm subsidies

Foods of high nutritional value such as eggs, meat and milk would seek their market price in the stores, but regardless of how low they dropped, to the benefit of the consumer, government would pay the farmer the difference between the market price and a price guaranteed to give the farmer a fair return. It would be a super-Brannan plan, costing

. . . $5,000,000,000 a year.

River Valley Development

For national public-power development on the TVA pattern and flood control, $100,000,000,000 would be required. Half of the sum could be financed by the issuance of government securities. These would be retired by the returns from the sale of power. The project would be self-liquidating but in its initial stages would require an outright federal subsidy of

. . . $5,000,000,000 a year.

Miscellaneous

Roads . . . $2,500,000,000 a year.

Increased salaries to government employes . . . $1,500,000,000 a year.

World development

. . . $10,000,000,000 a year.

Increased appropriation for Indian service . . . $1,000,000,000 a year.

TOTAL BUDGET FOR THE 10-YEAR PLAN . . . . . $670,400,000,000.

The bulk of the tax burden would fall on the corporations. In the early years at least, it would demand rigid price control.

•

What does the vast Truman war budget mean for the people of America? See Elmer Benson-C. B. Baldwin letter, p. 1.

publicans "hid in their office clothes closets and ducked behind pillars" to avoid the delegates.

Democratic minority leader Irwin Steingut promised his party's opposition to the changes but delegates recalled that last year's raise-the-rent bill was passed because of the strategic last-minute defection of a Democrat.

The ALP called a second state-wide tenant lobby in Albany on Tuesday, Feb. 13. Contact your local ALP club for details.

Dope rings found in neglected schools

NEW York City schoolchildren were shown last week to be a prime market for peddlers of heroin and cocaine. In order to trap 36 suspected peddlers, two detectives posed as students at the New York Vocational School. A policewoman took a job as an English teacher to be close to the d ring.

Police Commissioner Thomas F. Murphy, taking part in raids throughout the city, said: "Elimination of suppliers . . . will help to solve this serious problem." Schoolteachers were being issued manuals of instruction to help identify dope addicts among their pupils. The bigger problem of what makes addicts out of school kids went unsolved.

GUNS & NEEDLES: Also last week police raided a pool room in East Harlem and arrested 17 boys, 15 to 18 years old, allegedly planning to attack a rival uptown gang that had shot an East Harlem boy. The boys' arsenal included a .32 caliber revolver, a Belgian-made automatic and a home-made zip-gun. On one teen-ager detectivers found a hypodermic needle, a dropper and a spoon showing traces of heroin.

At Franklin Lane High School cafeteria in Brooklyn 1,200 boys and girls rioted, whites against Negroes. Cafeteria crockery was smashed, tables were overturned, one teacher was injured. The fighting flared later in a nearby subway station. A Negro transit patrolwoman in civies who tried to intervene was punched and kicked and had to be treated for cuts and bruises.

Four Negro girls were arrested. Causes of the outbreak were obscure. A white student accused a Negro of stealing his food in the cafeteria. A Negro student charged a white boy had stepped on his toe.

BOARD ACTS: The Board of Education made no comment on the juvenile addiction to heroin, cocaine, gangs and racism, but last week held hearings on

its proposed budget, condemned as inadequate by 45 community, teachers' and parents' organizations. The conservative AFL New York Teachers Guild said the new budget, even if approved without further cuts, would mean a continuation of oversize classes, inadequate teaching staffs, a lack of facilities.

The Board also heard final arguments in the case of the eight Jewish teachers put on trial because they refused to tell supervisors their political beliefs. The meeting was declared "open"; the Board refused to hear any spokesman of the public.

Surveying the New York cesspool

Dope rings in the schools, rent grabs in the works, freedom of the press violated—and New York's public servants sit tight and pretty. In charge of the mess in city and state are (l. to r.): N. Y. C. Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri, State Atty. Gen. Nathaniel Goldstein, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, and N. Y. C. Police Commissioner Thomas Murphy.

High court upholds Feiner conviction

ON March 8, 1949, O. John Rogge, at that time an attorney for the Trenton Six (now awaiting their second trial for murder in New Jersey), was to have spoken on the case in a school auditorium in Syracuse, N.Y. He never made the speech because the permit for the auditorium was rescinded the day before. But a Syracuse University student and leader of the Young Progressives of America, Irving Feiner, spoke for him at an outdoor rally.

Feiner was arrested on a disorderly conduct charge, accused of "an intent to provoke a breach of the peace" by use of "offensive, disorderly, abusive language and behavior." At his trial only the two arresting cops appeared against him; they were contradicted by all witnesses who had heard Feiner's speech. But Feiner was convicted and sentenced to 30 days in the Jamesville penitentiary. Next day he was expelled from the university.

While the Feiner case was still the hottest issue in Syracuse, the U.S. Supreme Court reversed the conviction of Arthur Terminiello, a Catholic priest (called "the Father Coughlin of the South" by Gerald L. K. Smith) who was arrested in Chicago for causing a near riot with a violently anti-Semitic and anti-Negro speech.

ONE THING & ANOTHER: Last week the U.S. Supreme Court handed down its decision on the Feiner case: by a 6 to 3 vote, it upheld the conviction. The majority opinion said:

> **It is one thing to say that the police cannot be used as an instrument for the oppression of unpopular views, and another to say that, when as here the speaker undertakes incitement to riot, they (the police) are powerless to prevent a breach of the peace.**

Justice Hugo Black in a dissenting opinion said the record convinced him that Feiner had been convicted "for the unpopular views he expressed," and held that "conviction makes a mockery of the free speech guarantees of the 1st and 14th Amendments." He called the majority ruling "a long step toward totalitarian authority."

In another dissent Justice William O. Douglas found that the record did not show a near-riot as charged:

> **It shows an unsympathetic audience and the threat of one man to haul the speaker from the stand. It is against that kind of threat that speakers need police protection.**

In the same batch of decisions with the Feiner case, the Court reversed the conviction of a Baptist minister arrested in New York City for holding a street service without a permit. The minister's specialty: abusing Jews and Catholics.

Babylonian blimps harry NG vendors

. . . But the year's prize for headline-grabbing goes to members of the Suffolk County American Labor Party, which through fire, flood, disaster and political turmoil managed to break into print almost weekly. . .

Babylon (L.I.) **Leader**

. . . The members of the organization (ALP), headed by Otto Skottedal of West Islip, grabbed huge hunks of newspaper space. This in turn left the politicians of other persuasions puzzled and frustrated. . . .

Amityville (L.I.) **Record**

FRUSTRATED—and perhaps revengeful. For last week the powers that be in the domain of former Republican Congressman W. Kingsland Macy (a figure in the Dewey-Hanley job-trading scandal) were still trying to get a jail sentence for the ALP-ers arrested last July 15 because "they did circulate literature [the NATIONAL GUARDIAN] and solicit signatures to an offensive peace petition."

The two offensive circulators: veteran Martin Robbins and Olava Skottedal, wife of Otto Skottedal, Suffolk Co. ALP chairman. For five months the case was dormant and the defendants free without bail while the ALP made itself newsworthy conducting popular campaigns on a series of local issues. On Dec. 13 the case was called for trial before Justice of the Peace Walter Saxton, a Macy wardheeler. A jury was summoned, but Asst. District Atty. Jacob Bendersky moved to substitute the original charge with a new one which barred a jury. Now the two face maximum sentences of two years' imprisonment and $1,000 fines. In addition, Saxton set $500 bail for each.

ARE JURIES LEGAL? Protests flowed into Suffolk Co. One came from State ALP chairman Vito Marcantonio, which caused District Atty. Lindsay R. Henry to reply through a local weekly, admitting the defendants were "entitled by law" to a jury trial. At a Babylon Town Board meeting ALP spokesmen documented the violent prejudice of Saxton against the defendants, sub-

(Continued on following page)

(Continued from preceding page)

mitted a memorandum charging misconduct by the DA's staff, revealed that local attorneys had been frightened from taking the case.

At that meeting Judge Saxton repeated that defendants were entitled to a jury trial and Bendersky said he would not oppose a motion for one. But when such a motion was made early this month before Supreme Court Judge L. Barran Hill, Bendersky rose to argue that it could not legally be made. Judge Hill gave both sides until this week to file briefs on the issue.

TELL THE AMBASSADOR: Meanwhile the case continued to make news. Last week from Norway (where Mrs. Skottedal once was a school teacher) came a long cable of protest to Judge Saxton from a group of prominent personages, including the writer Helge Borg. They said Norwegians were closely watching the case. One wrote directly to Mrs. Skottedal to tell her he had called upon the U.S. Ambassador to Norway to discuss the case.

Last week the ALP had a large advertisement in the Babylon **Leader**; it quotes leading U.S. figures advocating withdrawal from Korea and says: "Now they say get out of Korea—WHERE WERE THEY SIX MONTHS AGO?"

Newsdealer group votes Daily Worker ban

WHEN William Richter, head of the Newsdealers Assn. of Greater New York, first announced he was urging his members to ban the **Daily Worker**, the paper went to the Supreme Court for an injunction against the move. Justice Bernard Botein denied it on the ground there would be plenty of time to act if and when the newsdealers approved the ban by referendum. Last week Richter announced the results of his poll: four to one for the ban.

The **Daily Worker** promptly called the referendum a "phony," charged that Richter has only 300 members instead of the 500 he claims (there are more than 1,500 newsdealers in the city). Richter refused to reveal how many voted in his referendum.

On the West Coast similar attacks were being made against the left-wing **Daily People's World**. The State legislature voted to deny press privileges to its capitol reporter, while in San Francisco the AFL News Vendors' Union announced it would vote next month on a resolution to discontinue sale of the paper.

FREEDOMS

Death awaits McGee, Martinsville 7

BY two decisions in two succeeding weeks, the Supreme Court has placed eight Negro Americans again in the shadow of the electric chair—the Martinsville Seven in Virginia and Willie McGee in Mississippi. It is the

WILLIE McGEE
No clemency

third time the Court has refused to review the McGee case, the second time for the Martinsville men. All eight are accused of rape.

Last July the Civil Rights Congress saved McGee's life at the eleventh hour. Its dramatic freedom caravan of representatives from nine states were granted an open hearing by Gov. Fielding L. Wright; subsequently Supreme Court Justice Burton granted a stay 12 hours before the scheduled execution. The CRC said it will move at once to seek another stay in a federal court. Gov. Wright, when he learned of the Supreme Court decision, said:

> "There won't be another hearing granted to any persons coming down here from other states seeking to interfere with the ends of justice in this state. . . . There will be no clemency for Willie McGee."

The governor's attitude, declared CRC,

> . . . will lead millions of people throughout America and the world to redouble their efforts to save this innocent Negro victim of a Mississippi Jimcrow frame-up. . . . The people's protests are now McGee's main hope for life.

LAST CALL FOR JUSTICE: Execution dates for the Martinsville Seven were set for Feb. 2 and 5. A CRC freedom caravan wil convene in Richmond, Va., on Jan. 11 to make a last minute plea with Gov. John S. Battle for a stay of execution. Attorneys of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement for Colored People, which has conducted the legal defense of the seven, were seeking federal court action to halt the executions. Their constitutional argument: the death sentence for rape is reserved exclusively for Negroes; no white man has ever been executed for rape in Virginia's history, but since 1908 44 Negroes have paid with their lives for the charge.

Mrs. Josephine Grayson, wife of one of the defendants and mother of five children, was in the north making a nine-city speaking tour under CRC auspices to rally support for her husband and the others.

Write McGrath on this!

T.H. $64 victims freed; what about D.C.?

IN Honolulu early this week Federal Judge Delbert Metzger acquitted five of 39 trade unionists and others on charges of contempt of Congress, for refusing to answer the $64 questions of the House Un-American Activities Committee. The judge delivered the verdict in the light of the recent Supreme Court decision upholding the right to refuse to give answers which might be self-incriminating, a right guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment. Said Judge Metzger:

> "The Constitution stands there like a Rock of Gibraltar. . . ."

The Dept. of Justice immediately tried to dodge the other 34 Hawaiian suits. The judge said no soap, ordered the rest to trial last Friday, acquitted them all.

Seven of the original 56 Fifth Amendment contempt cases remain to be disposed of, not in Honolulu but in the frostier atmosphere of Washington, D.C. There, despite its attempt to back out of 34 Hawaiian cases, the Dept. of Justice plans to try the remaining seven starting this month if possible.

Leaders of the fight to preserve the Fifth Amendment urge immediate letters to Atty. Gen. McGrath in Washington, asking the Justice Dept. to dro all remaining Fifth Amendment cases in light of the Supreme Court decision and the 39 acquittals in Hawaii.

Without comment

"The one basis on which we build is the dignity and value of the individual as against the state and totalitarian regime."

GEN. EISENHOWER at The Hague, Holland, on his current tour to build defense of Western Civilization.

N.J. digs for legal fossils to harass CP

ON Dec. 7 Charles Nusser, secretary of the New Jersey Communist Party, stood before the Singer sewing machine plant in Elizabeth and handed out leaflets advocating mediation of the Korean war and withdrawal of U.S. troops. On New Year's day he was arrested on a warrant sworn by city council president Daniel J. Tracy, released on $500 bail. On Jan. 10 before Magistrate John L. McGuire he was charged with violation of a 33-year-old law. McGuire listened to city attorney Raymond Leahey rant:

> "Do we have to sit here and be nauseated by all this talk about democracy and free speech for rats like this?"

Then he set bail at $30,000 and jailed Nusser for the grand jury.

INQUIRE AT SALEM: When the Civil Rights Congress distributed leaflets protesting the Nusser arrest, ten more persons were arrested on the same charges. They were released in their attorney's custody. Later Nusser's bail was reduced to $1,500 on a writ of habeas corpus and he was released. The grand jury is expected to act on his case within the next two weeks.

On Jan. 17 Newark housing authorities held a special meeting with one point of discussion: how could the evict Nusser from the federal housing project where he lives? The housing authority director said he could find no law under which a family could be evicted because its head is a Communist, but a ruling would be sought from a higher office.

On Jan. 18 the Communist Party's Newark offices were raided. Quantities of literature were seized and three persons arrested. Among them: Nusser.

Old World Table Linen

Many world-famous European linens are no longer available in American department stores. The GUARDIAN is able to offer its readers the following EXQUISITE, ALL PURE LINENS at prices lower by half than they once sold for in American stores.

In Ordering, Check Item Numbers Below		Size in Inches	Reg. Value	Guardian Price
FROM RUSSIA:				
1	White with blue border	60x60	$ 6.50	$ 4.50
2a	White with colored border*	56x68	7.50	4.90
2b	White with colored border*	56x83	8.50	5.50
2c	White with colored border*	54x54	5.50	3.50
3	White flowers on white	56x68	7.50	4.90
	*Colored borders in lovely shades of rose, pink, gold, blue, purple. (In specifying colors or colored border, give 2 or 3 preferences)			
	IN FLORAL COLORS:			
4a	Peach, rose, blue	56x56	7.50	5.00
4b	Gold, lavender,	56x68	9.50	6.00
4c	Rose, purple, pink, blue or gold	69x83	13.50	9.00
4d	Green, gold, blue	56x83	12.50	8.00
	WHITE WITH BLUE BORDER			
5a	(with 6 napkins)	60x60	11.50	6.50
5b	(with 8 napkins)	60x83	17.50	10.50
5c	White on white with 6 napkins	69x83	20.00	15.00
FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA—ALL DOUBLE DAMASK:				
6	Hemstitched. 8 napkins. Cream	56x84	20.00	14.50
7	Open work design. 8 napkins Blue, gold, green.	58x78	20.00	13.00
8	White. Hemstitched. 12 napkins	60x100	23.00	18.00
9	White. 12 napkins	70x108	30.00	20.00
9a	Blue, green, white. 12 extra large napkins	64x104	30.00	20.00
FROM IRELAND:				
11	White damask. 8 napkins	66x84	25.00	19.50
PILLOWCASES:				
12	Before hemming. Pure Irish linen. Threads drawn by hand	43x38		5.50 a pair
13	Domestic percale. No starch. Thread drawn hems	42x36		9.20 a doz.
TOWELS:				
14	Kitchen towel	18x34		7.50 per doz.
14a	Face towels. Floral design	20x36		9.50 per doz.

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New York

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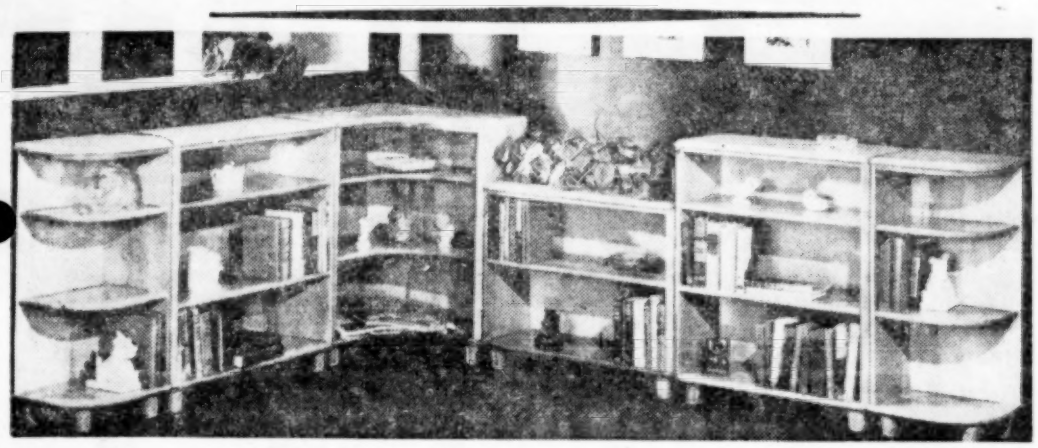

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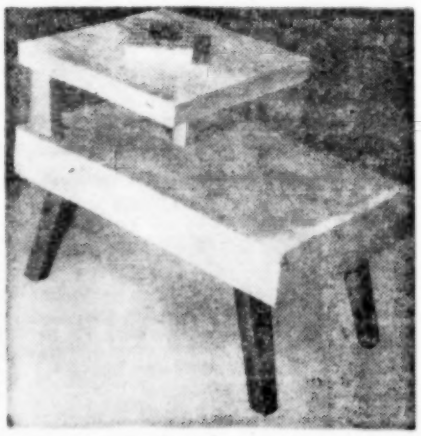
Solid birch, Wheat or Maple finish, all pieces 33" high except No. 928 (25" for under window), shelves adjustable. All units 10½" deep. Normal retail price range, $25 to $50 per section.

GUARDIAN BUYING SERVICE PRICES

No.	Item	Length	Price
914L	left end bookcase	13½"	$18.50
914R	right end bookcase	13½"	$18.50
924	bookcase	24 "	$23.50
930	bookcase	30 "	$26.00
936	bookcase (not pictured)	36 "	$29.00
927	corner bookcase	27 "	$35.00
928	under-window bookcase	28 "	$18.50

Order by number. Specify wheat or maple finish. Delivery 6-8 weeks.



FUNCTIONAL MODERN STEP TABLE

All solid hardwood (oak, mahogany, poplar used). Surface 16½x30", 23½" high, with step. Mitred flush drawer. Available in Cordovan, Bleached Mahogany, Limed Oak, African Oak. Specify whether desired in all one finish or with black lacquer legs as above. Other two-tone combinations $2 extra. All black lacquer, $3 extra.

Normal retail price $89.95 up
GUARDIAN PRICE $57.50*

MATCHING COFFEE TABLE.

Surface 22½x44x15½" high; two mitred drawers. Available in all finishes and combinations as explained above.

Normal retail price $119 up
GUARDIAN PRICE $69.50*

INNERSPRING MATTRESS AND BOX SPRING

(SOLD IN COMBINATION ONLY)

MATTRESS: 180-coil innerspring unit with box edge, lace tufts (no buttons), white cotton felt filling with sisal insulators, 7-oz. blue and white striped ticking. Extra firm construction on request.

BOX SPRING: 63-coil, hand-tied, matching tick. Available in full size (54") or twin size (39").

Normal retail price, $80 up.

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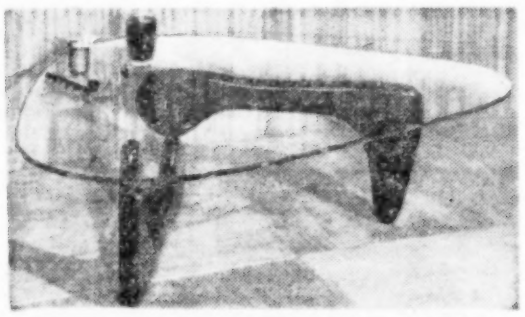
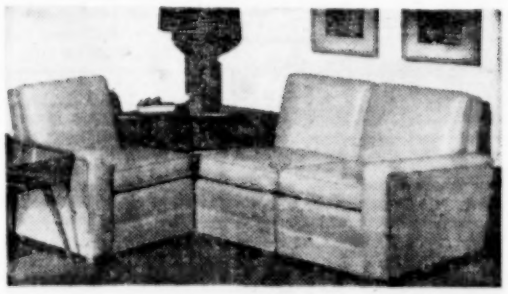
With legs (specify light or dark wood), $4 extra. Available for immediate delivery.



FREE FORM COCKTAIL TABLE

World famous design. Surface beveled plate glass ½" thick and 50x36" in area. Legs in black lacquer as shown or your choice of other finishes listed with Step Table (left). Normal retail price $139 up GUARDIAN PRICE $79.50*

* GUARDIAN PRICES INCLUDE DELIVERY of any of these tables to Metropolitan New York, New Jersey Westchester, Connecticut, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Detroit, Chicago. Delivery 8 weeks. Other localities, write for delivery details.



SECTIONAL SOFA

Three-pieces covered with washable Vinylite plastic in a dozen color selections, guaranteed not to peel or crack. Specifications: platform base of arch-type spring on steel channels, cushioned with latex, curled hair, felt and wood fibres; backs, coiled springs over arch spring construction. Spring unit removable cushions upholstered with long-staple cotton. Padded arms. All sections 22" deep, 31" high. Center section 22" wide, end sections 27½" wide. Overall length of sofa complete, 77".

Available in red, ivory, beige, gray, blue, coral, emerald green, chartreuse, lime, lipstick red, canary yellow, jade. Vinyl fabric color samples on request.

Normal retail price for complete sofa $230.

GUARDIAN BUYING SERVICE PRICE

No.	Item	Price
29S	Sofa complete	$175
29c	Center section	$ 45 each
29L-R	Left and right sections (facing)	$ 65 each

Specify color and preference for wheat or mahogany finish on legs. Delivery 4-6 weeks.

IMPORTANT

In ordering, be sure to specify first and second choice in color or finish where variety is offered. Please include full payment with order. Shipping charges collect unless otherwise stated. Make checks, money orders payable to GUARDIAN BUYING SERVICE, 17 Murray Street, New York 7, N. Y.

A word to the shopwise

IF you're in the market for any of the items on this page, or think you may be soon, better save this page of your GUARDIAN. We have a raft of new things we want to offer, some of them for limited periods, so we'll have to start rotating our selections beginning with next week's paper. Coming up is a cleanup sale of educational toys at 40% off; a knockout line of new modern furniture at whopping savings; a Bed Bar to go with your studio bed combination, with lamp tables and things to match; youth beds, play pens, an iron-clad tricycle, any number of things you may be figuring on right now. We won't have space to show everything in every issue, so next week we start alternating the items, while they last. Remember, all Guardian Buying Service articles are comparison-shopped for you by our consumer consultants. They test with the best for quality, style and appearance and the prices are as low as they come, or lower!

So, save these pages: they can save money for you.

BABY BUGGIES BY THAYER

THE DREAMLINER (below): Deluxe 2-in-1 carriage and stroller. Draft-proof, quilted; 3-position backrest, adjustable footwell. Body size 35½x18½x14 in. deep. Converts to stroller by raising back-rest, unsnapping and lowering footwell. Five-bow, piped hood, storm shield and sun visor, chromium-plated fixtures. Flexible coated fabric on body and hood. All-steel, aluminum-finished chassis; "Trigger-Touch" lock; 3-position pusher. Adjustable foot brake, "Non-Tip" safety stand, body stabilizer. Wheels: 12-inch, 16 spoke; 4-inch chrome-plated hub caps, white tires, self-oiling wheel bearings. Colors: Army Blue, Navy Blue, Duchess Grey.

Normal retail price $68 up.
GUARDIAN PRICE $47.50

THRIFTI-COACH (not shown): Triple-duty folding carriage. Body may be fitted from chassis for auto travel or as bassinet. Draft-proof, posture back-rest, footwell; size 36x16½x14 inches. Four-bow hood with sun visor. Flexible coated fabric on body and hood. All-steel aluminum chassis, foot brakes; 10-in., 12-spoke wheels, 2-in. chrome hub caps, ¾-in. tires. Colors: Grey, Turquoise, Army Blue.
Normail retail price $32.50 up GUARDIAN PRICE $23

THE AIR-LITE (right): All-aluminum folding stroller; heavy drill seat, spacious shopping bag; 5¼" self-oiling disc wheels; foot brake; wide foot rest. Colors: Blue or Maroon.

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(Other buggies and strollers by Thayer on request)

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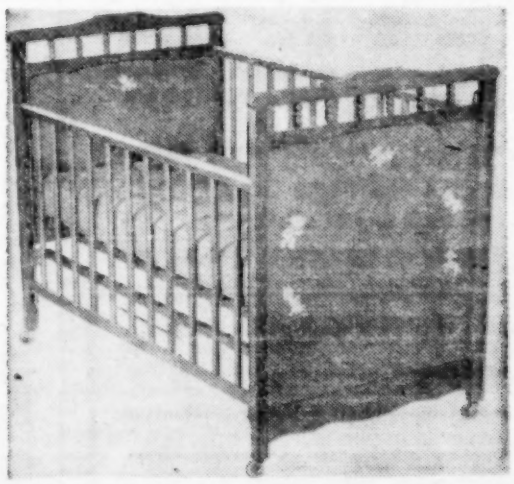
CRIBS BY THAYER

THE PROVINCIAL (shown below): Note special features — 4-position spring, double bedrails, double drop sides with bar-type foot release and automatic safety catch. Plastic teething rails, safety-spaced spindles, E-Z Roll casters. Finished in non-toxic Mapletone and Waxed Birch. Enamel finishes $3.75 extra, Baby Pink, Blue, Yellow, Grey Green, White.



Normal retail price $48.50 up
GUARDIAN PRICE $34.50

PERMA-COATED "FAIRHAVEN" MATTRESS (shown)
Normal retail price $28.50 up
GUARDIAN PRICE $15

BUDGET SPECIAL CRIB (not shown): Full 30x54" size. Single drop side with treadle release and safety catch. Safety-spaced spindles. All rounded edges, smooth gliding casters. Finished in non-toxic Mapletone or Waxed Birch with gay decals.
Normal retail price $32.50 up GUARDIAN PRICE $22

W.E.B. DuBois on third parties

The big problem: To get the truth to the people

THERE have been seven times in U.S. history when a Third Party movement has brought fundamental change in national policies.

Before the Revolution of 1776 Tory and Loyalist parties tried to bring understanding with Britain, but were replaced by a Revolutionary Party which established an independent nation. In 1800, Democrats and Federalists were overthrown by the Jeffersonian Democracy based on the French Revolution. In 1828, Andrew Jackson came to power on a popular upheaval which made the Democrats a Third Party in principle and established popular democracy for the first time in opposition to the parties of property and privilege.

The party of property in 1840 took the name of Whigs, and for a generation both parties dodged the question of slavery and tried to keep the abolitionists not only out of power but beyond the pale of respectability. This Third Party movement under the name of Liberty and Free Soil failed repeatedly and only won a minority victory in 1860, when a bad split in the pro-slavery parties gave victory to the Republicans under Lincoln on a platform not to abolish slavery but to protect it in the South and limit its spread to the North and West. The Civil War that ensued could only be won at the price of abolition.

BIG BUSINESS ENTRENCHED: In 1872 came a Third Party movement based on opposition to graft in public office. It failed until in 1876 a Third Party without change of name appeased the New South by putting the blame of mis-government on Freedmen, and by disfranchisement of Negroes and poor whites, entrenching Big Business in national power.

In 1890, labor revolted and attempted a Third Party. The Populist movement grew rapidly but was squelched in 1896, when Mark Hanna rallied Big Business to political consciousness, bought the Presidency for McKinley who appeased the country with imperial aggression in the West Indies and Asia.

THE 2 ROOSEVELTS: The first Roosevelt made some attempt to break the power of Big Business during his terms but did not accomplish much, because he did not clearly formulate his own ideal. In 1912 he led the Bull Moose with clearer concept but in fatal alliance with the South, and failed.

"A MAN OF MARK" shows McKinley in Hanna's palm. This cartoon appeared in Hearst's New York "Journal."

La Follette and the farmer-labor movement tried in 1924 but accomplished little. The depression brought what a Third Party movement could not, and from 1933 to 1945 we had Big Business curbed by social controls on an unprecedented scale.

World war put the money power in ascendancy again, especially after the death of Franklin Roosevelt.

WHAT now can the Progressive Party do, handicapped as it is by war hysteria? It can recognize that its greatest difficulty is in getting the truth to the people.

Twice in the past this was accomplished by violent revolution. We tend now to depend from the first on the slower methods of persuasion, even amid new difficulties of propaganda, thought-control, even counter-force.

THE ONLY HOPE: Always in the past when the masses understood they reacted right. But today the dynamo, the cylinder printing press, the wireless, the diesel engine and the airplane control the spread of information. With these in the hands of Big Business, and with the great public meeting places in the hands of private property; the newspapers and magazines controlled by advertisers and owners of newsprint; news cannot get to the masses, as it could in the days of Andrew Jackson.

A change of law such as would make truth accessible cannot be hoped for now. Our problem today, then, is to get the truth to the mass of men by word of mouth. This means house-to-house, door-to-door canvassing on a scale never before attempted in modern times. It calls for a hundred times the number of workers, working ten times as long, and not simply in campaigns but especially between campaigns.

Unless such a nation-wide crusade is tried and carried through there is no hope for democracy in the U.S.

• NEW JERSEY •
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CALENDAR

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New York

GUARDIAN NIGHT AT "NAT TURNER," Wednesday, eve., Jan. 31, 8:45 p.m. People's Drama, 212 Eldridge St., N. Y. C. All orchestra seats at Box Office prices: $2.40, $1.80, $1.20. Write: Theatre Party, National Guardian, 17 Murray St., New York 7, or phone WO 4-1750.

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General

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